

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 25, 1862.

Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

The Divided North.

Attempt to disguise the fact as we may, says the Brooklyn (N. Y.) News, it is nevertheless true, that there are two parties in the North whose views as to the proper manner for prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union, are as divergent as the poles. Each of these parties have exhibited from the commencement an earnestness and energy that, exercised in behalf of a good cause, should, and doubtless will, insure success. It is true that one of these parties is a great deal more practical than the other, for its adherents have shouldered the musket upon the very first call to arms, and boldly risked life, liberty, and the prosecution of all minor offices, in behalf of the cause they have espoused, while the other has done little more than bawl and scream, and couple the frantic cry of save the Union, with the more important one, to them, of free the nigger. The present fate and future destiny of this country depends upon which of these two parties shall succeed for the next few months in directing the affairs of the Nation. The one party is eminently conservative, and believes that the perpetuity of a great Nation, the welfare and happiness of twenty-three millions of people now living, the hopes of millions of the oppressed of other countries, and the fate of millions yet to be, is of more consequence than the immediate and unconditional emancipation of four millions of black slaves, to the majority of whom immediate freedom would be a greater curse than the most feeling abolitionist has ever ascribed to their present condition.

This party believe that the blessings sought and hoped for are only to be attained by a preservation of the Constitution and a faithful observance of all its conditions by all the parties to the compact. They cannot understand that its abnegation by a portion of the people of one section of the country does or can possibly render necessary, or even justify its violation by the people of another section. Their rallying cry has been, since rebellion first showed its hideous front, the Union, the Constitution, and the preservation of the laws. For the preservation of these they were willing to make any sacrifice. And in the same direction they are willing to go on to the end. They are not only willing, but determined to prosecute the war against Southern rebellion to the bitterest end. But they cannot and will not forget that there are thousands in every Southern State who are true to the Union and all the compacts of our forefathers, and who would gladly make it manifest, could they but have the opportunity to do so. Against these, their brethren, they are not willing to wage an indiscriminate warfare for no other reason than that they possess and use a species of property that has descended to them from their ancestors, and the right to own and use, which is vouchsafed by the Constitution.

The other party is the rampant and rabid Abolition party, considerable in point of numbers and most indefatigable in their efforts to secure the object which alone incites them to action. This party would sacrifice all things, Union, Constitution, and all the good that may be hoped for from the perpetuation of our government, for the one object of abolishing slavery, which, had it not been for their insane ravings and injudicious interference, would have been already abolished in one-third of the States where it now exists. If the counsels of this latter party are to prevail, no man living can predict the result of the present conflict. There can be little doubt of the ability of the Government to subdue the rebellion in the South, and restore not only the Union, but the fraternal feelings that have heretofore characterized the people of all sections. For all the people of the South are not rebels nor sympathizers with the rebellion, and the reckless fire-eating conspirators that have brought the country to its present sad condition cannot long prevail, but must and will be subdued. But whether the abolitionists of the north succeed in a crusade against slavery, which must encounter the determined hostility of every man and woman south of Mason and Dixon's line, is quite another matter. This question of slavery, then, is the only one upon which the North is divided. It is not, and never has been, a real issue in the present contest. The question has been dragged in, and great efforts have been made by the interested parties to give it prominence. But let us hope, as we reasonably may, that wise and moderate counsels will prevail.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Geo. P. Buell, a resident of Cincinnati, was drowned in the Ohio river, at that city, on Friday last. For the last fifteen years he was connected with various journals in Ohio, and in 1856 started the Democratic Review at Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Buell was a cousin of Gen. Buell, commanding the Department of Ohio.

LOUISIANA TROOPS.—According to the report of adjutant-General Grivart, there are at the present time 23,577 troops from Louisiana in the Confederate service. As to the organized militia of the State, no returns having been made from most of the parishes, the full force cannot be stated. Reports from nine parishes show that there is an organized force in these parishes amounting to 6,508. The First Division, under command of Major-General Lewis, is 20,499 strong, and the regiment of Confederate Guards numbers 752 men; making a total militia force reported as organized in the State, of 27,149 men. The grand total of Louisiana troops in and out of the State is 69,769.

The Change in the War Department.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
The only Senator who enjoys intimate relations with Secretary Stanton is Mr. Sumner, who moved his unanimous confirmation the day his name reached the Capitol. The relations between him and Secretary Chase are equally intimate. These two names should be sufficient endorsement of the new Secretary, who may be added is fully acceptable also to such men as Senators Wade and Fessenden. The truth is that in the last days of Buchanan's Administration it was Edwin M. Stanton, even more than Gen. Dix or Mr. Holt, who did what could be done to save what could be saved of the nation. Then it was that he formed the intimacies with the more advanced members of the Republican party, which he has fostered since his retirement to private life, and adopted opinions in unison with those which will certainly guide his official conduct.

He is a man of vigorous character, with resolution to prosecute the war with the utmost energy, and to strive to strike the rebellion in its most vulnerable points. Sincerely he believes to be the most vulnerable of all. During his administration of the War Department, no General or other officer of the army would more than once return a fugitive slave. Those who flatter themselves that in his appointment the cause of slavery, of the rebels, or of the Border States, or of the "hands-off" type, has gained an ally, will be charmingly disappointed.

He is not a man of rose-water-doubts as to the expediency or propriety of doing this or that thing, of forming this or that class of men ready to fight for the Union. His only question will be, how most rapidly and thoroughly to crush the rebellion.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post makes the following statements respecting the newly appointed Secretary of War:
"It turns out that Mr. Stanton is an Anti-Slavery Democrat, or rather a War Democrat of the school of Dickinson and Coolidge. He believes most fully in the propriety of using the institution of slavery as a means to strike down the great rebellion. He fully approved in December of Mr. Cameron's report, and is more heartily than today by the pro-slavery and white-feathered Democrats in Congress; there are but few of them, but a very large number of the active and aggressive policy upon his colleagues in the Cabinet."

The full wing was the vote tabling the resolution which declares that no part of the appropriation now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall be used in or applied to the prosecution of the war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alvey, Arnold, Babbitt, Bailey, (of Mass.), Barker, Bauman, Bingham Blair, (of Mo.), Blake, Buffinton, Burham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Coffey, Frederick A. Conkling, Rescoe Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Elgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Fessenden, Fenton, Frank, Granger, Gurley, Halle, Hanchett, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Kelly, Killgore, (of Ill.), Killgore, (of Mich.), Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Norton, Mitchell, Morehead, Morrill, (of Mo.), Morrill, (of Vt.), Nixon, Ohio, Patten, Phelps, (of Cal.), Pomeroy, Porter, Rice, (of Mass.), Riddle, Rollins, (of N. H.), Sargent, Shanks, Sheffield, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas, (of Mass.), Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton, (of Me.), Walton, (of Vt.), Washburne, Wheeler, White, (of Ind.), Wilson, Winslow, and Worcester.—**AYES.**—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, (of Pa.), Blair, (of Va.), Brown, (of Va.), Calvert, Cobb, Corning, Cravens, Christy, English, Fouke, Haight, Harrison, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Robinson, Rollins, (of Mo.), Shiel, Steele, (of N. Y.), Streile, (of N. J.), Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, White, (of O.), Wickliffe, Woodruff, and Wright.—**37.**

Desperately Hopeful.

Col. Sam. Medary, of the Columbus (O.) Crisis, commenting upon the recent change of the head of the Federal War Department, writes thus despondently hopeful:

We look upon this movement as the commencement of an entire new order of things at Washington. If not, Deity himself would be balked in an effort to conform His purpose to the unbroken influence that have been controlling affairs at the National Capitol.

But whether energy, talents, indomitable courage, and an honesty of purpose, not any too common of late, will be able to steer clear of long accumulated errors and multiplied misfortunes, is a matter rather to be tried than confidently predicted. The country is beset with pretensions, with men of broken fortunes and bankrupt reputations, whose schemes of reckless private enterprise, and whose exuberances, which will never be able to collapse their greatness, and expose their true characters. In doing this, consists the secret of success, if success is yet within the range of our destiny.

General Lane and the President.
A Washington correspondent of the Tribune thus writes in an interview between General Lane and the President:

"At the leaving-taking of Gen. James H. Lane at the White House, on Friday, P. M., a conversation occurred so remarkable and important in its scope, and so evidently designed for the public eye, that I feel at liberty to record it."

"There were present at the time President Lincoln, General Lane, Senator Pomeroy, Commissioner Dole, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different departments of the government."

"On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said, 'Well, Mr. Lincoln, you know my way. I shall pursue the policy with which I began, and somebody will get hurt.'"

"To which the President replied, 'Yes, General I understand you. And the only difference between you and me is that you are willing to surrender fugitives to loyal owners in case they are willing to return; while I do not believe the United States government has any right to give them up in any case. And if it did, the people would not permit it to exercise it.'"

"That remark, Mr. President, makes me happier than anything that has transpired since the commencement of the war. And if you will announce that as the active policy of the administration, and let us win one victory on it, you will be the most popular man ever on this continent.'"

RAISING MONEY BY TAXATION.—The New York Herald proposes the following means of raising \$273,000,000 by taxation:

1. A war tariff.....	\$25,000,000
2. A tax on the profits of the war.....	25,000,000
3. A tax on incomes.....	55,000,000
4. A tax on domestic manufactures.....	30,000,000
5. A tax on domestic commerce.....	25,000,000
6. A tax on slaughtered animals.....	17,500,000
7. A tobacco tax.....	16,000,000
8. A tax on domestic spirits.....	9,000,000
9. A tax on domestic ale and beer.....	2,500,000
10. A luxury tax.....	10,000,000
11. A newspaper and periodical tax.....	25,000,000
12. A tax on domestic coal.....	2,500,000
13. A tax on slaves.....	2,500,000
Total.....	\$273,000,000

The New York Journal of Commerce.

discusses the subject of Bills of Attainder in an able article informed by the true spirit. We reproduce the opening and the closing paragraph of the article. "Shall the Constitution of the United States," says our correspondent, "in the former, 'abide in the land, the terror of evil doers, and the praise of all good men?' That, after all, is the question, and the whole question before us. The men of one idea, who ask whether we prefer slavery to the Union, have either no conception of the true issue, or have never answered their own question to their own hearts. If the war is to result in an unconstitutional 'wiping out' of slavery, then the result is the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. We are no defenders of slavery because we defend its constitutional rights. If we demand a jury trial for a murderer when others would lynch him, are we defenders of murder? The citizen ceases to be loyal when he advocates lynch law on a small scale or on a grand scale." This is the retort logical. We commend it to such radicals as are honest in their radicalism. "It is plain," our contemporary says, in conclusion, "that an Act of Confiscation or a Bill of Attainder would create a perpetual source of war. The present controversy being ended, the Courts would declare it unconstitutional and void, all titles to property given under it would fail, the Government would be itself unable to hold any that it had taken, the States would be compelled to aid their citizens in recovering property if any had been removed, and all the complications arising would be countless, and would lead to lasting enmity. 'Treat your enemy as if he might one day be your friend,' is eminently the motto for this war. If the Union is to be restored, its future glory will depend on the fact that it has been restored by the strong arm of the Constitution and the law. If the attempt at restoration is to be carried on by acts of confiscation, proclamations of emancipation, and other proceedings, which, instead of being acts of our constitutional Government, are but acts of an incensed and indignant people, and if by these means we should conquer the rebellion, we shall find ourselves, when the war is over, standing among the ruins of our Republic; and where the noblest fabric of human government once stood, we shall behold around us only its shattered remains, out of which the generations to come will find it impossible even to imagine the form or splendor. We beseech gentlemen in Washington to regard these truths. Let us save the Constitution. If it can be carried on its triumphant course over the present obstacles, it will forever hereafter the rallying point for the hopes of all nations, strengthened, purified, and glorified by its sublime victory." We need not tell our readers that we second this just and stirring exhortation with all our hearts.—*Iron Age.*

We stated last week that Gov. Magoffin had remitted several fines which had been imposed upon persons who have gone to the rebel army, and expressed the fear that the good heart of his Excellency had been imposed upon. The Frankfort Yeoman in this journal says:
"Upon examination of the Executive Commission the only fine remitted imposed in the Federal criminal court, in which the principal was known to be in the rebel service, was noted upon by the Governor upon the application of Hon. James F. Speed and Judge Geo. W. Johnston, and other highly respectable gentlemen. And even in that case the remission was not made until after judgment of forfeit was rendered, and the other sureties in the bond, together with the principal, were gone, and the whole penalty was about to fall upon the man. The amount that was remitted was paid in fees and costs exceeding the amount that the person would have been bound for if the other sureties had borne their proportionate share of the penalty. Whether the principal in the bond had gone to join the rebel or Federal army was not the question presented to the Governor's consideration, but the simple fact that worthy gentlemen was surety in a recognizance that was forfeited; and the facts, as stated by the above named gentlemen, justified the Executive Commission."

The Yeoman asks that we may be more careful in future and not attempt, under the guise of devotion to justice, to condemn and restrain the Governor in the exercise of a power that has never been abused. In reply, we will state that we cannot be more careful in the future than we have been in the past, for our information came from an official source, as it was derived from E. S. Craig, Esq., the county attorney. We did not attempt to restrain or to restrain the prerogative of pardon, which we do not believe the Governor is bound to exercise, or to warn him against invasion of duty, and to show him that misapprehension would impede the course of justice. We do not deny that cases similar to the one cited by the Yeoman are proper subjects for executive intervention.

Great Expectations.

One who has perused the telegraphic dispatches the past few days, can hardly avoid the conclusion that the electricians at Washington are seriously afraid that General Jim Lane, of Kansas, is not going to get his share of glory in the war without their aid. That warrior has been very assiduously kept before the people since the meeting of Congress, and his importance enlarged upon with every opportunity. It now seems that he has got some grand patent scheme for breaking the back of the rebellion, warranted to kill or cure. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be successful, and that the General will be able to hold a no-nonsense position, and that the expedition of which he is to have charge will be second to none in magnitude and brilliant effects. The Government, we are told, has been converted to the idea that Lane's specific for disloyalty is the sovereignest thing on earth, and that that General has only to signify what he wants to enable him to proceed in his grand experiments, in order to command the most hearty and unhesitating support from every department. The President will be only too happy to afford him every facility. The Secretary of War will spring to furnish the materials of every requisition. And General Jim Lane is to be invested with plenary power to do just as he pleases, no matter what his inclinations, his ambition, or his fanaticism may prompt.

Of course everybody will believe that our distinguished Kansas secession killer is to have a free rein—*separate blanche*—to make a free use of his power, and to cast every other General under the mill. Of course the Administration is about to subordinate itself and the country and the laws and the Constitution to the whims and pleasure of Jim Lane, and, of course, now that this General is to have everything his own way, we are about to see the rebellion fade, vanish, and die in a jiffy. Pshaw!—*St. Louis Republican.*

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The news from England by the *Arabia* has induced some of the holders of cotton in New York to demand an advance of one cent per pound. The stock of cotton in that city is said to be not over 5,000 bales. The quantity of American cotton now on hand in Liverpool is supposed not to exceed 150,000 bales, against about 400,000 bales at this time last year. By the 1st of April, it is believed, the stock of American cotton in Liverpool will be entirely exhausted.

We learn by a private letter that Judge Trimble has been elected to Congress in the First Congressional District, in place of Hon. H. O. Burnett.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Members of the First Permanent Confederate Congress.
We make out the following list of the members elect of the first permanent Congress, that is to meet on the 18th of February next. The list is made from election returns:
SENATE.
Alabama: William L. Vance, Clement C. Clay.
Arkansas: Robert W. Johnson, Charles L. Mitchell.
Florida: (Name not received.)
Georgia: Robert Toombs, R. H. Hill.
Kentucky: Henry C. Burnett, Wm. E. Simms.
Louisiana: Edward Sparrow, Thomas J. Semmes.
Mississippi: Albert G. Brown, James H. Allen.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Alabama: E. L. Gurnea, W. P. Cuthbert, James L. Fugh, J. M. Smith, W. R. Smith, John P. Rawles, Thomas J. Foster, D. E. Davis.
Arkansas: Felix J. Batson, Grandison Foster, Augustus H. Garland, Thomas B. Hauler.
Florida: James B. Deskins, T. L. Griffin.
Georgia: A. H. Keenan, Hines Holt, J. K. Wright, John H. Caldwell, James J. Garrett, Robert P. Triple, David W. Lewis, C. J. Johnston, Henry S. Walker.
Louisiana: D. F. Kenner, Charles Vidier, John Perkins, Jr., Wm. H. R. Garrett, John Tyler, Roger A. Pryor, John S. Newell, John G. Jones, Jr., Jan. S. P. Henshaw, Wm. C. DeLoach, William Smith, A. H. Hotter, John B. Baldwin, W. R. Staples, Walter Preston, A. H. Jenkins, Robert Johnson, Charles H. Russell.
Kentucky: Daniel P. White, Thomas B. Moore, William Smith, John H. Thomas, J. H. Burnett, George W. Hering, George B. Hodge, Thomas Johnson.
MISSOURI: John H. Pugh, George G. Vail, A. H. Cooper, Thos. W. Freeman, Thos. A. Harris.
NORTH CAROLINA: Wm. H. Smith, Robert Lee, Owen R. Keenan, J. D. McDowell.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Further Particulars.
Colonel Green Clay, and Gen. Schoeff, reached our city last evening, having left the scene of the late victory on Monday, and from him we gathered some additional particulars which give us a better insight into the fight. Prisoners report that General George B. Crittenden had been appointed to the command of the rebel force, but he had not arrived in camp. General Zollicoffer was killed at very close quarters; he had ridden up to the front of the line, and was shot by a rebel bullet. He was followed by shells, which he gave us a better insight into the fight. Prisoners report that General George B. Crittenden had been appointed to the command of the rebel force, but he had not arrived in camp. General Zollicoffer was killed at very close quarters; he had ridden up to the front of the line, and was shot by a rebel bullet. He was followed by shells, which he gave us a better insight into the fight. Prisoners report that General George B. 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The Proposed Bankrupt Law.

At various times since the late disastrous year of 1847, efforts have been made to procure the enactment of a national bankrupt law. A bill for the purpose was introduced into the Senate in March, 1849, by Mr. Toombs, but it was not read for any sufficient public emergency, and never got out of the committee of that body, to which it was referred. In the course of the past summer, however, the pressure for some general law was renewed as a consequence of the political troubles, and the number of petitions was so much increased at the time the present session of Congress began as to render it highly probable that some form of a general law would pass before the session closes. This state of affairs has greatly changed on this point within the last two months, in fact, many merchants who at first opposed the enactment of any such law until the war is ended, are now disposed to regard it as the best mode of approaching the very difficult question, what to do with the commercial or trade relations of the north with the south, and the authority of the Union is progressively restored. These relations are likely to suffer a degree of injury not anticipated, and as much or more in consequence of the absence of any law to protect a merchant at the south in holding his goods and property, as because of any disposition to defraud his creditors in the loyal States. In short, a well framed law is needed at once to enable all parties to come to a speedy settlement on just and equitable terms. The northern merchant may become himself bankrupt for the want of twenty to fifty thousand dollars from his southern debtors, leaving four or five times as much more unpaid; and in case no law steps in to aid him, the delays and changes to which his debtors will be subjected will prevent him from getting a dollar in time to save himself from breaching up.

The press is on this aspect of the case, in fact, becoming very strong, at New York particularly, and a special committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, chairman, has taken a great deal of attention to the work of perfecting a proper bill. The best of their work is a bill prepared by a strong committee of leading merchants of New York City, just before the beginning of the session, and it is only just to say that none of them even in its preparation are likely to have evasion to avail themselves of its provisions, except as creditors. Royal Phelps, George Olynck, A. A. Lawrence & Co., Jaffay & Sons, and other like houses, to the number of ten or twelve, are the ones in the matter, and it is also supported by the Chamber of Commerce, and has been printed and widely distributed, to enable the merchants of every part of the country to consider it fairly, and suggest amendments if they are desired. Two or three less carefully prepared and really objectionable bills have also been sent to Congress, and they will probably be rejected on that body if this should not be supported with sufficient strength to crowd them out.

The practical question is, therefore, whether a bill suited to remain as a permanent enactment cannot be made a law at this session, and this answer all the present demands for immediate relief, and still protect the creditor interest properly. It is the belief of those who have examined this bill that all these ends may be answered by its enactment. It embodies all the valuable features of the English bankrupt law, all the careful discriminations that law makes in regard to the causes of bankruptcy, with the award of lenient measures in one case and severe measures in others, as intrinsic justice requires, while it is simpler and better condensed in its phraseology. It provides for all the requisite proceedings in arrest of the debtor, and for the destruction of property which attends the occupation of a district in which the rebellion prevails, and in this respect does all for the protection of creditors that was proposed to be undertaken by the Provost Marshal's Court in Alexandria, at the same time that it affords a fair value for his property, and an honorable discharge if the preservation of his property shall be the leading show him to be solvent. It provides for all the requisite proceedings in arrest of the debtor, and for the destruction of property which attends the occupation of a district in which the rebellion prevails, and in this respect does all for the protection of creditors that was proposed to be undertaken by the Provost Marshal's Court in Alexandria, at the same time that it affords a fair value for his property, and an honorable discharge if the preservation of his property shall be the leading show him to be solvent.

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To frame a law perfectly adapted to the relief of all the parties who now need and deserve it, at the same time that it has all the requisites for a permanent statute, is of course no easy matter. The bill now proposed has had a very thorough examination, however, not only by the committee of merchants from whom it emanated, but also by the committee of the House of Representatives having the subject in charge. It has been very fully considered by our own merchants, also, and is now before the Board of Trade, with a prospect of approval. The general opinion here was at first unfavorable to the enactment of any bankrupt law at the present time, but the belief that such a law is needed to protect all parties in the north, and to enable the agency of many thousands of the Southern trade something from their Southern indebtedness at a time reasonably near at hand, has induced some change in opinion, and at least a willingness to declare this bill preferable to all others, if one must be enacted.

The proceedings in arrest of the destruction and misappropriation of the property of a debtor, provided for in this act, may, if the petitioning creditor does not reside within five miles of the Judge of the District Court, be instituted before any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or before any State within the district where the debtor resides, or last but not least, or any Judge of a court of record within such district authorized by the law of the State within which he resides to grant judgments in suits at law or in equity; and such a Judge may require the debtor to appear, and to restrain him meantime from waste of property by appointing a provisional assignee. It is clear that when large sums are involved, and considerable districts of the Southern States are to be occupied by the United States, there will be great need of some general law by which the interests of both debtor and creditor may be preserved, and the way prepared for such payment of past debts as may be practicable and reasonable, as well as for the renewal of trade in the fullest manner and at the earliest moment. Of course it is not expected that any large share of actual insolvencies will go into the courts for disposal, and the great merit of such a law will be to throw around every case the strongest inducement to a speedy and just settlement. If compulsory process is thus put within reach of creditors, the great majority of debtors will find it their interest to make so plain a case as to bring about immediate and friendly settlement. Even in case of apparently refractory debtors in the South a preliminary proceeding in arrest of the destruction of property may be all that will be necessary, and in many cases even a creditor's law to the debtor than to the creditor. — *F. W. A.*

A List of the General Officers in the Armies of the Confederate States.

The following interesting statistics of the Confederate Army organization are due to one of the Richmond correspondents of the Charleston Courier. In the list of Brigadier Generals in the Provisional Army, this regular order of appointment is perhaps not always observed, but we believe the list is otherwise correct. The dates of graduation from West Point are taken from Gardiner's Dictionary of the United States Army.

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. Samuel Cooper, Virginia, Adjutant General.
 2. Albert S. Johnston, Texas, Commanding in Kentucky.
 3. Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia, Commanding Northern Virginia.
 4. Robert E. Lee, Virginia, Commanding South Atlantic Coast.
 5. P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana, Commanding Army of Potomac.
- MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.
1. David E. Twiggs, Georgia, resigned.
 2. Leonidas Polk, Louisiana, Commanding at Memphis.
 3. Braxton Bragg, Louisiana, Commanding in holding his goods and property, as because of any disposition to defraud his creditors in the loyal States. In short, a well framed law is needed at once to enable all parties to come to a speedy settlement on just and equitable terms. The northern merchant may become himself bankrupt for the want of twenty to fifty thousand dollars from his southern debtors, leaving four or five times as much more unpaid; and in case no law steps in to aid him, the delays and changes to which his debtors will be subjected will prevent him from getting a dollar in time to save himself from breaching up.
 4. Earl Van Dorn, Mississippi, Army of the Potomac.
 5. Gustavus W. Smith, Kentucky, Army of Potomac.
 6. Theophilus H. Holmes, North Carolina, Army of Potomac.
 7. William J. Hardee, Georgia, Missouri.
 8. Benj. Huger, South Carolina, Commanding at Norfolk.
 9. James Longstreet, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
 10. John B. Magruder, Virginia, Commanding at Yorktown.
 11. Thomas J. Jackson, Virginia, Commanding Northwestern Virginia.
 12. Mansfield Lovell, Virginia, Commanding Coast of Louisiana.
 13. Edmund Kirby Smith, Florida, Army of Potomac.
 14. George B. Crittenden, Kentucky, Commanding East Tennessee.

BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. Milledge L. Bonham, South Carolina, Army of Potomac.
2. John B. Floyd, Virginia, Commanding Army of Kanawha.
3. Henry A. Wise, Virginia, Waiting Orders.
4. Ben. McCullough, Texas, Missouri.
5. Henry R. Jackson, Georgia, resigned.
6. Robert S. Garnett, Virginia, killed in action.
7. William H. T. Waller, Georgia, resigned.
8. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina, killed in action.
9. Alex. R. Lawton, Georgia, Commanding Coast of Georgia.
10. Gideon J. Pillow, Tennessee, Kentucky.
11. Samuel R. Anderson, Tennessee, Kentucky.
12. Daniel S. Donelson, Tennessee, Coast of South Carolina.
13. David R. Jones, South Carolina, Army of Potomac.
14. Jones M. Withers, Alabama, Commanding Coast of Alabama.
15. John C. Pemberton, Virginia, Coast of South Carolina.
16. Richard S. Ewell, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
17. John H. Winder, Maryland, Richmond.
18. John A. Early, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
19. Thomas R. Flourney, Arkansas, died in Arkansas.
20. Samuel Jones, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
21. Arnold Elzey, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
22. Daniel H. Hill, North Carolina, Army of Potomac.
23. Henry H. Sibley, Louisiana, Texas Frontier.
24. William H. C. Whiting, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
25. William W. Loring, North Carolina, Western Virginia.
26. Richard H. Anderson, South Carolina, Petersburg.
27. Albert Pike, Arkansas, Indian Commissioner.
28. Thomas T. Fannin, Virginia, resigned.
29. Robert Toombs, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
30. Daniel Ruggles, Virginia, Louisiana.
31. Charles Clark, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
32. Roswell S. Ripley, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
33. Isaac R. Trimble, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
34. John R. Grayson, Kentucky, died in Florida.
35. Paul O. Herbert, Louisiana, Coast of Texas.
36. Richard C. Catlett, North Carolina, Commanding Coast of North Carolina.
37. Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky.
38. Benjamin F. Cheatham, Kentucky.
39. Joseph A. Anderson, Virginia, Coast of North Carolina.
40. Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky, Kentucky.
41. Leroy Pope Walker, Alabama, Alabama.
42. Albert G. Blanchard, Louisiana, Norfolk.
43. Gabriel J. Rains, North Carolina, Yorktown.
44. J. E. B. Stuart, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
45. Lafayette McLaws, Georgia, Yorktown.
46. Thomas F. Drayton, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
47. Thomas C. Hindman, Arkansas, Kentucky.
48. Adley H. Gladden, Louisiana, Pensacola.
49. John Porter McCown, Tennessee, Kentucky.
50. Lloyd Tilghman, Kentucky, Kentucky.
51. Nathan G. Evans, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
52. Calmus M. Wilcox, Tennessee, Army of Potomac.
53. Philip St. George Cooke, Virginia, died in Virginia.
54. R. E. Rodes, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
55. Richard Taylor, Louisiana, Army of Potomac.
56. Louis T. Wigfall, Texas, Army of Potomac.
57. James H. Trapier, South Carolina, Coast of Florida.
58. Samuel G. French, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
59. William H. Carroll, Tennessee, East Tennessee.
60. Hugh W. Mercer, Georgia, —
61. Humphrey Marshall, Kentucky, Kentucky.
62. John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, Kentucky.
63. Richard Griffith, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
64. Alexander P. Stewart, Kentucky, Kentucky.
65. William Montgomery Gardner, Georgia, on furlough.
66. Richard B. Garnett, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
67. William Mahone, Virginia, Norfolk.
68. L. O. Brian Branch, North Carolina, Coast of North Carolina.
69. Maxey Gregg, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.

Those having an asterisk are dead, or have resigned, since the commencement of the war.

THE WEST POINT GENERALS.

The following Confederate Generals are graduates of West Point—the date of their graduation being prefixed:

Class of 1815—Samuel Cooper.

Class of 1820—John H. Winder.

Class of 1822—Isaac B. Triebel.

Class of 1825—Daniel S. Donelson, Benjamin Huger.

Class of 1826—Albert S. Johnston, John B. Grayson.

Class of 1827—Leonidas Polk, Gabriel J. Rains.

Class of 1828—Thomas F. Drayton, W. Mercer.

Class of 1829—Joseph E. Johnston, Robt. E. Lee, Theophilus H. Holmes, Albert G. Blanchard.

Class of 1830—John B. Magruder.

Class of 1832—George B. Crittenden, P. St. George Cooke, Humphrey Marshall, Richard C. Gatlin.

Class of 1833—Daniel Ruggles.

Class of 1835—James M. Withers.

Class of 1836—A. B. Anderson, Lloyd Tilghman.

Class of 1837—Braxton Bragg, William H. T. Walker, Jno. C. Pemberton, Arnold Elzey, H. S. Sibley, Jubal A. Early.

Class of 1838—Wm. J. Hardee, Jas. H. Traill.

Class of 1839—Alex. R. Lawton, John P. McCown.

Class of 1840—Richard S. Ewell, Paul O. Herbert, Richard B. Garnett.

Class of 1841—Robert S. Garnett, Samuel Jones.

Class of 1842—Earl Van Dorn, Gus. W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, J. Longstreet, Daniel H. Hill, Richard H. Anderson, Lafayette McLaws, Alex. P. Stewart.

Class of 1843—Roswell S. Ripley, Samuel G. French.

Class of 1844—Simon B. Buckner.

Class of 1845—E. Kirby Smith, Baroard B. Lee, Wm. H. C. Whiting.

Class of 1846—Thomas J. Jackson, Calmus M. Wilcox, David R. Jones, Wm. G. Gardner.

Class of 1848—Nathan G. Evans.

Class of 1854—J. E. B. Stuart.

GENERALS WHO WERE NOT GRADUATES AT WEST POINT.

The following Generals were appointed to the old United States Army without passing through the West Point Academy: David E. Twiggs, appointed in 1812; William W. Loring, in 1836; Thomas T. Fannin, in 1839.

The following Generals first saw service in the Mexican war: M. L. Bonham, Henry R. Jackson, Gideon J. Pillow, Samuel R. Anderson, Charles Clark, Thomas C. Hindman, John C. Breckinridge, Ben. F. Cheatham, Richard Griffith, Albert Pike, Adley H. Gladden, Maxey Gregg.

The following Generals participated in the Texas wars and the wars with Mexico: Ben. McCullough, Louis T. Wigfall.

The following Generals saw no military service previous to the present war: J. B. Floyd, Henry A. Wise, Robert Toombs, Richard Taylor, Thomas B. Flournoy, L. Pope Walker, F. K. Zollicoffer, William Mahone, L. O. Branch, William H. Carroll, R. E. Rodes. Some, however, received military education at State Institutions.

Virginia has 16 Generals in the Confederate armies; South Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 7; Tennessee, 8; North Carolina, 6; Kentucky, 3; Maryland, 4; Alabama, 4; Mississippi, 1; Texas, 2; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Missouri, none.

The following were born in the North, though previous to the present war they were citizens of Southern States: Gen. Cooper, born in New York; Ripley, in Ohio; Pemberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, in Massachusetts; Pike, in Massachusetts; Ruggles, in Massachusetts; Blanchard, in Massachusetts; French, in New York.

The following Confederate Generals are South Carolinians: viz: Huger, Bonham, Ben. McCullough, Louis T. Wigfall, and the following are natives of South Carolina, though citizens of other States, viz: Longstreet, of Alabama; Lawton, of Georgia; Donelson, of Tennessee; Withers, of Alabama; Hill, of North Carolina; Gladden, of Louisiana; and Wigfall, of Texas.

ELIHU BARRITT ON SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION.

"Will another year end this war, if we keep half a million of soldiers in the field, and spend \$300,000,000 more of money? What will the end be, then? When the last regiment of the Confederates shall have been captured, and their last fortification demolished, will they be subdued to submission? Will they severally or collectively take the oath of allegiance to the Government they abhor? Will they send representatives to Congress again, or permit the few loyalists in their midst, to represent them as traitors, to represent them at Washington? Should they resort to passive resistance after being overpowered in the field, what should we do? Keep a standing army of 200,000 for five or ten years, in scattered garrisons from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, to prevent another uprising, to watch over the polls, and to defend the loyalists from the vengeance of the secessionists? Then, embodying the significance of all these questions into one, it will be asked, what kind of Union will such an issue result to North or South, or both? Not the Union of our fathers, most assuredly; for that was founded upon the equal interest and mutual consent of all the States that constituted it. To no section will be the old Union of blessed memory. For years it must bristle with most unreplicable institutions, with a standing army of one or two hundred thousand men, at the proportionate expense of the section it is to watch and coerce; with a military aristocracy, and an Executive of almost despotic authority. Unless human nature itself be subjugated and transformed, the rebellion of the Southern heart against this compulsory Union will render coercion frequent or continuous, giving the Republic an Austrian aspect to the world. Before the conflict shall reach that bitter end at which the seceded States will be constrained to resort to those desperate measures which must necessarily intensify their alienation to a lasting malignity of hatred."

A man in Hamilton county, Ohio, lately saw a neighbor for reporting that he was a "Secessionist and a Rebel," and obtained a verdict of \$1,000 and costs.

Good! We do not believe in upholding Secessionists directly or indirectly, here or elsewhere, but this stereotyped autograph—calling every man, woman or child a "Secessionist"—"rebel who does not see you as you see yourself"—is nothing but the bullheaded prejudice and arrogance, well spiced with ignorance, and it is a high time a veto was put upon it. — *S. H. Corcoran.*

How TO RETRIEVE THE BULL RUN DEFEAT IMMEDIATELY. Let Garrison, Greeley, Brownson, Wendell Phillips, Beecher, and Cheever be arrested by order of the Government, sent to Fort Lafayette, and boarded there for six months. This action would at once produce a moral effect upon the Union sentiment of the South, which would make Jeff Davis' Confederacy eave in, almost without a battle, in less than two weeks. There are traitors to the Constitution, and deserve to be imprisoned. Let it be done at once, and the Bull Run defeat, which they can do will be happily and immediately retrieved. — *N. T. H. H.*

Important Army Change.

The sensation quill-drivers, known as army correspondents, are in a sad condition from the long delay of the grand advance. Their hope deferred has made the heart sick; they deleted imaginations threaten speedily to collapse unless something is done. The specialists of the Potomac go about in mourning, and the most disastrous results are likely to follow unless something is done. McClellan, in the privacy of his sick room, has barricaded himself securely behind breastworks of ten cups and saucers; he will not pursue their contradictory statements; the heavy firing in the direction of Chain Bridge has long since died out, and a famine of sensations threatens to starve out these scribblers, unless, in their desperation, they prick their veins with their own steel pens, and ooze away by a shorter route than starvation. To those who understand their situation, it is unnecessary to say more, and to others, happily unexperienced in such matters, a fit parallel can be presented in the condition of the drunkard without his cups, the chowder minus his quid, the opium devotee without his intoxicating pill, Flora McFlimsy with "nothing to wear," or any of the feminine persuasion deprived of that "love of a bouquet." Such is the sad condition of a war correspondent without his accustomed consolation. No wonder the fraternity are desperate. One of this species, who, like a man, knows no better than to laugh at his own calamity thus presents the case:

WANTED.—For immediate service—a general capable and not afraid to lead the Union Grand Army. A man of sound judgment, good courage, with the organ of destructiveness well developed, can hear of a good situation by applying soon. In case one is not found by the 1st of February, no change will be made in the command, and in lieu of a contract-general, sealed proposals will be received for furnishing the aforesaid army with seven hundred and two thousand quills suitable for quill-guns, as no advance will be made until every man is furnished with at least one of these most approved implements for putting down rebellion. [Positively, the quills will be plucked from blonde geese, as a large number of tooth-picks will be made from them for officers' side-arms.] N. B. The highest market prices paid for 10-inch syringes or for heavy cutters, also for a few rilled fly-duplets to raise the blockade of the Potomac! The advertiser begs the country to have patience, for as soon as the quills are forthcoming, the doom of rebellion is sealed, as much as the celebrated Light Brigade—for what can they do with

"Quill-guns to right of them,
"Quill-guns to left of them," &c., &c.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) News.]

Conscious Strength.

Prussia as a nation is less known in European complications than she is felt; her strength is latent, and exercises its influence without any flourish of trumpets. Her naval establishment is small, on account of her limited coast, and is entirely disproportionate to her army. When on a peace footing her military power looms up from the fact that every citizen is a soldier—not a man with gun in his hand, but a drilled, disciplined, equipped, and uniformed soldier. By the law of Prussia every person over eighteen years and under forty-five, is obliged one month in each year to go into camp with his regiment, and there perform the camp and parade duties of the term of the service which he belongs to. This keeps up an efficient army in a state of peace, and brings about the sublime spectacle of a nation at peace while fully prepared for war. There is nothing of a national character that can inspire more respect; it brings the logic of diplomats down to a marvelous plainness, and when any serious outbreak is threatened, produces hesitancy which is a strong evidence of the power of a nation. Unfortunately, we have recently learned that a mass of men do not form an army; there is something else needed to create efficiency, and this something else, the uniting of Prussia's powers. Therefore, she pursues her path of peace, ready in two days to march upon or resist an enemy. Conscious of her strength, her King, in addressing the Ministry on New Year's day, said: "The year commences with a serious aspect throughout the world, rendering it the duty of Prussia to be prepared for any eventualities; and," he asserted, "this should be done." In reply to the congratulations of the army, he said, "I firmly believe that what events may arise from the state of things in non-European countries, because his army stands ready armed and armed."

That is the task which can be understood, and the preparedness of Prussia has for years secured her a condition of permanent peace, and with it prosperity and progress. The freedom of America can learn much from the experience of the Old World in this respect. The prevailing idea that contractors can save us in times of war, should become obsolete, and the contractors themselves penitent.

Military Tactics in Michigan.

First. A Colonel of a regiment who lately resigned, was paid \$2,000 as a consideration for his leaving the post vacant, which sum was made up by substituting officers—one giving \$500 to the fund, and an officer of still lower grade giving \$700.

Second. A commanding officer of a regiment sought to get a contract for supplying 200 out of 600 horses advertised for, but failing in that, he became disgusted with the service.

Third. An officer, high in command, paid a sum of money to retain the power of making contracts for the supplies of the regiment. The officer had employed in making mittens and socks sought that courage.

Fourth. A young gentleman made application for a Lieut. money which was offered to him on condition that he would pay the sum of \$300. The office was afterwards sold for that sum, and the first applicant turned away with the cool intimation that in a one-horse regiment it requires "money to make the money."

Fifth. Another young man spent \$300 in raising a company, which, upon being mustered into service, his Captain very patriotically demanded \$200 more in cash, and in case of refusal threatened to kick said Lieutenant in a very ungentlemanly and unsoldierlike manner out of the regiment.

Why Gen. Scott Resigned.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

We find in the papers, without any eulogistic origin, the following statement, confirmatory of some suspicions published in the Republican several weeks since: "It is said that some months ago, when the rebels were in force on Munson's Hill, McClellan, laid a plan to surround and capture them. This plan was only known to McClellan, Gen. Scott, and Col. Scott (a relation of the General's by marriage). As the troops started out at night for their assault, a signal rocket went up from Washington, announcing the arrival at Munson's Hill, the bird had flown. McClellan being informed of this, immediately called on Gen. Scott, finding there Col. Scott. He immediately said to the General, 'the enemy have been warned of our movements by a rocket. They must have been so warned by one of us. Which is the traitor?' No answer was given. McClellan then called on the President, stated the above facts, stated his conviction that Col. Scott was the traitor, and insisted upon his immediate impeachment for his desertion, or his own resignation. The following Gen. Scott's resignation; then his journey to Paris, and the subsequent banishment of Col. Scott."

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The Joint Committee on the conduct of the war have agreed upon an amendment to the joint rules of the two Houses, to the effect that whenever any member rises in his place, and states that the Executive wishes Congress to go into secret session, and deliberate and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment, the speeches are to be limited to five minutes each, and any member desiring the proceedings, is to be expelled.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Secretary Stanton had an interview of two hours in the Senate committee rooms, this morning, with the Military Committee of both Houses. All the members (sixteen) were present. The Secretary gave his views freely on his plan of conducting the war, and expressed a desire to let Congress be informed by his guidance of matters of public interest, coming before either committee; adding that the Department will be always open to every member of the two committees. He stated that a full and complete list of the contracts made by or for the War Department since the commencement of the war, with the name of every contractor or purchaser, should be made before the 1st of February, or until full investigation he made.

Colonel Scott is to have special charge of railroad and transportation matters, and Congress has been asked to give the Secretary of War control of all the railroads in the United States, whenever the interests of the war shall demand. John Tucker, the Second Assistant, is to have charge of all the transportation by sea—the chartering of vessels, &c. Mr. Watson, Third Assistant, to have control of the rolls and general business connected with the troops in the field.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee. The London Morning Herald says that if the Mason and Slidell affair is settled, England and France have an inducement, on commercial grounds, to recognize the well-earned indemnity of the Confederate States, and that unless the step is promptly taken by the ministers at once, it is certain to be taken by parliament on its assembling.

The privateer Sumter, on arriving off Cadiz with the officers and crews of three Federal merchant vessels, collected permission to enter the port. The American consul declined that the request be refused, but it was granted, on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the Sumter then entered the port, without being saluted. It was rumored that the American consul would leave on account of the resolution of Spain.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Proposed Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad—Commissioners Appointed. The Committee on Railroads and Canals reported a bill today appointing James Guthrie, of Kentucky, S. S. L. Hommedieu, and Connelley F. Twigg, of Tennessee, Commissioners under the Secretary of War, to locate and construct a railroad, for Government military purposes, from Danville, Ky., to Morris-town and Knoxville, or some point between them on the Tennessee & Virginia Railroad; the Commissioners to give bond in fifty thousand dollars, and to have power to contract with some existing company in Kentucky or Tennessee for running the road.

THE BLOCKADE AGAIN RUN.

A Quincy (Florida) dispatch announces that the British vessel Gladstone, with \$2,000,000 worth of arms, is safely moored in a Florida port.

Important From London.

Expected Arrival of the Rebel Commissioners.—Extraordinary Efforts of the Rebel Agency to break the Blockade Broken.—The Pamphleteers at Work.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

MORLEY'S HOTEL, London, Jan. 3.

I have no doubt but the Editors of the N. Y. Express are willing to publish the truth; and I trust also they are still permitted to do so. Let me then give you a few facts.

The parties here who are hoping and fearing a war with America are subdivided into the conviction that there will be none at present. The "Rebel Commissioners" are confidently expected in London next week; and Mr. Yancy is preparing to go home and take his seat as Senator in the Confederate Congress in February. But, if no collision grows out of the Trent affair, do not be lulled into security that all danger of a rupture with England and the Allied Powers of Europe is past. Mr. Yancy has communicated to the Governments of England and France a voluminous document on the "Blockade," in which it is asserted that in the three months preceding his communication, the blockade was broken five hundred and nineteen times. And he gives the names of the vessels, with the names of their captains, their tonnage and time, place and date. With these startling statements, an eloquent appeal is made, holding the "Powers" to a strict adherence to their professions—demanding the blockade to be respected, and not "reluctant." And you may rest assured that the combined fleets of England, France, and Spain are looking for something more in America than the collection of taxes in Mexico. The cotton pinch is more and more painfully felt, both in England and France; and there is being raised the cry that this suicidal war in the disunited States must be stopped in the name of common humanity.

Meetings will soon be held all over England to agitate the question of "recognition," and in the meeting of Parliament this will be the first "business in order." In the meantime, pamphlets to this effect are as thick as "leaves in Valambrus." Colley Cibber Gratton is out; Sir Bore-ford Hope is out; George Mellevy, of Philadelphia, (brother of James Mellevy, of Liverpool,) is out; and stranger and elaborate than all is the volume of James Spence, of Liverpool, on *American Union, and the Cause of its Ruin*.

The latter work is exciting a good deal of interest. I presume it will be thoroughly exhausted in America. There is also a perfect snow-storm of pamphlets in Paris, all arguing that, on the ground of incompatibility of interest and feeling, the North and South must agree to disagree and separate. *Per contra*, I witnessed a bet at "The Reform Club" yesterday, of \$250, that the independence of the South would not be established or recognized on January 1, 1864. The bet was offered by a member of Parliament, and quickly taken. He was asked for more, but declined. So much, and no more, touching the "great quarrel."

To Make a Horse Follow You.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Place a bridle on him and turn him into a large stable; approach him and caress him for a few minutes, then take hold of his bridle and turn him towards you, at the same time touching him lightly over the lips with a long whip. You will now lead him the length of the stable, rubbing him on the neck and speaking to him in a steady tone of voice. Every time you turn, touch him lightly with the whip, to make him step up close to you. He will soon learn to hurry up to escape the whip and be caressed, and in less than one hour you can make him follow you around without taking hold of the bridle. If he should refuse to follow you, give him a few sharp cuts above the hind legs, and he will promptly obey. Give the horse four or five lessons of one hour each, and in many days, and he will follow you anywhere. F. W. A.

A Startling Statement.

The Chicago Tribune publishes the following paragraph editorially:

"We have before us three cartridges brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to Burnside's forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three contains not a particle of powder. A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges—one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case of investigation. Was it fraud or treachery that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary Stanton."

Most probably it is fraud; some of the favorites of ex-Secretary Cameron doubtless had a contract for furnishing cartridges at ten or twelve dollars apiece, and could not afford to

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces, including the State, have, in violation of the conditions upon which they withdrew, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as they are now in Kentucky, Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call on a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out such of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth. Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and therefor the law of the land, I do hereby issue this proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MOXON, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.
WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the sectional, prevailing civil strife which Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if, in the event of hostilities between the armies of the United States and the forces of the so-called Confederate States, it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MOXON, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and the State of Georgia, is hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MOXON, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD
FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.
The Commanding General in the State of Kentucky, have decided, in the presence of the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, this being the only way to secure the expense about recruiting twelve months men. All such recruits will therefore be instantly disbanded, unless they consent to be mustered into the service for three years.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following Act, to-wit: An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender to him the names of the volunteers, and that for the purpose of electing by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places, of rendezvous, in the congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when organized, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen, and they, furnishing their own horses; Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose; And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and receive the same as the other troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

8. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and therefor the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MOXON, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LOOK AT THIS
M. L. PIERSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,
St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that the demand for my goods, Cakes, Candy, Fruit, Cream, &c., on the part of the public, has been so great, that I am now in the use of Price \$3.00 per dozen extra.

For the best and cheapest material, I have secured the largest assortment of goods, and at a low price, I am now in the use of Price \$3.00 per dozen extra.

For the best and cheapest material, I have secured the largest assortment of goods, and at a low price, I am now in the use of Price \$3.00 per dozen extra.

For the best and cheapest material, I have secured the largest assortment of goods, and at a low price, I am now in the use of Price \$3.00 per dozen extra.

YOU CAN'T FIND HELMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apotbecaries and Consumers all testify that is the Only Reliable Article
For the Bald and Grey.
Read the testimony from Kentucky.
PADDUCK, KY., July 27, 1860.
MR. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir—I have used HELMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from experience, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly,
JOHN G. DALY.

PARCER, KY., July 18, 1860.
MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y.:
Gents—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, now here in your city, in regard to HELMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations now before the public claiming to be hair restoratives, and after having seen the results of the merits of the hair restorative. An out of the large size, upward of a hundred bottles have been sold, and the hair has been restored to its natural color and growth.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR.
where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.
"ANYBODY"
Who may try it, will find that it does not color the hair, but, by stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety as is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read this letter:
ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1st, 1859.
M. SIRS, W. E. HAGAN & Co.:
I hereby certify that my hair, having become gray, and my head partially bald, I bought from Henry Helms, of the city of New York, a bottle of HELMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and thickness, and my head was restored to its natural color and growth. I have used it for several months, and it has given me a new life and strength to the hair, and thus restored its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety as is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 2, 1859.
MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y.:
Gents—The happy results, tending the use of HELMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, to my hair, has been so great, that I have used it for several months, and it has given me a new life and strength to the hair, and thus restored its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety as is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Very respectfully yours,
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR. AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.
DR. WRIGHT'S
CELEBRATED
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!
Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles from the most pure and valuable ingredients.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern science in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of the old and exploded theories of the humors, and by its use the blood is purified, and the system is brought into a healthy condition. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and restores the system to its natural state, and gives the system a new life and strength to the hair, and thus restored its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety as is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

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